

Monday night  
29 November '4

Dear Franklin,

Please rush one Geiger counter in operating condition to Box 104, San Angelo, Texas. The enclosed newspaper clipping will supply all the reasons. This deal slipped up on me-I didn't even know mineral claims could be filed in Texas. Am not sure that there is anything worthwhile in the area mentioned but it is certainly worth taking a chance. Lajitas is about five to six hours drive from here. Figure that I could get there on the weekends without too much trouble. One of the boys here that I have know for twenty years or so has agreed to make the weekend trips with me. We should be able to get there about twice a month anyway-though we may have to wait until after June for the first trip-am not sure about this at the moment. So- if you're not prospecting through the lones in Central Park, send the counter bitte. You get a third of anything found-don't start pricing yachts yet however!

Got the Minox pictures back today that we took at Carlisle's. Just sent them off last week since I had several shots left on the "roll". Most of them came out very pleasing.

Please send the newspaper clipping back to me.

*Paul*

LETTER  
FROM  
PAUL  
TITON RE  
URANIUM PROSPECTING  
IN TEXAS

UNITED STATES  
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

CAL:HS

August 24, 1955

Mr. Paul Franklin  
30 Phillips Road  
Massapequa Park  
Long Island, New York

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to your letter of August 22nd we have issued the attached AEC license authorizing you to take a Geiger counter to Mexico for prospecting purposes.

This license must be surrendered to U. S. Customs authorities when leaving the United States.

Also enclosed for your information is an abstract on Mexican laws affecting the production of source and fissionable materials.

Very truly yours,



Charles T. Edwards  
Licensing Branch  
Division of Civilian Application

Enc.  
License F-20149  
Abstract on Mex. Laws

**Harry J. Forman**

**1721 FOX CHASE ROAD  
PHILADELPHIA 15, PA.**

Dear Paul

5-28-68

I wanted the money right for  
the 25% you sold you, but not  
for my kids + wife got to it.  
I thought you might like to  
anyway.

Sincerely

Harry

Paul Franklin  
8302 E. Monterey Way  
Scottsdale, Arizona

Collector of  
U. S. MARITIME PISTOLS

### IS THERE A TREASURE LAW?

The client wanted to know: "Is there a statute, procedure or precedent for the disposition of treasure trove in California?"

The answer from the Attorney General's office came in a letter dated December 31, 1942. It stated in part;

"We are unable to find any precedent or procedure in California for the disposition of treasure trove. Nor do we find any statutes other than those contained in the Civil Code. (Sections 1864 to 1872) relating to lost property."

Civil Code 1872 referred to above reads;

"This article is substituted for an act concerning watercraft found adrift, and lost money and property. (Stat. 1850 p 156) the material changes made are; 1. In establishing

ing a uniform rule applicable alike to all kinds of lost property. 2. In vesting the title of the property in the finder instead of in the county in which it is found."

"It is certainly just that when property cannot be restored to the owner, the title ought to vest in the person whose care and expenditures has preserved it, and that no sufficient reason can be adduced for taking it from him and giving it to a county which has neither run risk nor incurred expense in relation to it."

### PRIVATE PROPERTY

It must be emphasized at this time that in no way does this ruling allow for the treasure hunter to enter upon private property without express permission of the owner. To protect the treasure hunter from the possibility of a law suit, it is always safest to obtain a written agreement with the property owner as to the disposition of any valuables found. Care should be taken to state whether or not a specific item is being sought or if this will be a general search.

\* If the owner of any valuables is known, the treasure belongs to him regardless of who owns the property or who made the discovery. If the rightful owner is dead, then the treasure belongs to his heirs. If the owner is not known, the treasure belongs to the finder regardless of where it is found.

Reference to this subject is made in Volume 34, American Jurisprudence, Pages 633-4 (section 4). In this section it states;

"The rule in this country, in the absence of legislation is that the title to treasure trove belongs to the finder against all the world except the true owner, and in this respect is analogous to lost property."

It goes on to state:

"The owner of the soil in which the treasure trove is found acquires no title thereto by virtue of his ownership of the land"

(Cases in support of these statements are cited in the note to the text.)

This statement does not mean that you have the right to trespass on someone else's property for the purpose of treasure hunting or for any other reason. But it does make the point that once you have been permitted to search for treasure on another person's property and have succeeded in finding it, the owner of the property can not claim legal ownership of the treasure simply

because it was found on his property.

### SUNKEN TREASURE

At this point it seems appropriate to at least touch on the subject of sunken treasure.

Occasionally there is a report of a skin diver finding an old galleon or other sunken vessel. Then the question invariably arises; Who has legal ownership of the ship and its contents? Here again, if the legal

ownership of the ship and its contents is known, the property still belongs to him and section 2080 of the Civil Code provides a method whereby "the owner of the vessel may recover the property upon paying the reasonable charges incurred by the finder."

If the true owner of the vessel is not known and if the vessel is within the three-mile limits of the State, then the State owns the vessel. (Govt. Code 13111). However, the finder is entitled to recompense plus "Reasonable Charges" under Civil Code 2080.7.

Perhaps this would seem to conflict with Civil Code 1972 which, as stated before, gives right to watercraft found adrift to the finder, but the key word here would be ADRIFT. For Govt. Code 13111 clearly refers to SUNKEN vessels. There is also some differentiation made between LOST and ABANDONED ships.

\* These technicalities account for the numerous court cases and the varied decisions concerning underwater treasure.

\* You can readily see why very few finders wish their finds made public - or even want their names publicized.

Paul.

PAUL FRANKLIN  
8302 E. MONTEREY WAY  
SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA 85257

Nov. 23, 1964

(1)

Dear John;

After our phone conversation the other day, I started to think about my past numismatic dealings. More than twenty five years ago I both bought from and sold coins to such people as Mr. Kozloff, Joe Silverman, Dave Bullowa, Bosa and Nagy of Phil. F. L. Smith & Son, Charlie Green, Stacks, Max Mehl and numerous others, many now deceased but many still living. I had nothing but a wonderful time in my dealings with these people. I also know they thought well of me and the dealings they had with me. In later years, the late forties and fifties, such people as Mrs. J. Bullowa, M. L. Kaplan, Leo Young, Hans Schulman, Friedberg of Skidna, Lester Merkin, and numerous others including Eagle Coin Co., R. J. Eisenberg, and last but not least New Netherlands. These people too had many pleasant dealings with me. I still own many gold and silver coins bought from these people, such as my first San Francisco silver ingot from Stacks, A beautiful Moffett \$ 20. gold piece from a Schulman, Kreisberg sale, an unc. \$ 20. gold United States piece with uncrossed A's from Peter Seaby of London with the help of New Netherlands Co.. A beautiful Unc. \$50. gold slug (Humbert) from Bill Steinberg, and many many others just too numerous to mention.

With all the coins I have bought in over twenty five years I have never returned one for any reason ( I know what I am buying and am satisfied with it). I can also say that no one within my stamp has ever returned any coin to me (that I sold or traded to) and for any reason whatsoever. (mis-grading, false or counterfeit). Even the old dummy electros that I own I have never sold and would not. But I have received more than fair offers for them. I have never sold a show cast or electro but have given some away free, as you will know. Even these were of no United States Coin. Any coin or piece that I have ever sold, I stand ready to buy back from the original buyer for what he paid me for it. The I might have to take a second mortgage on the old homestead or put up collection as collateral to do.

(2)

I am getting sick and tired of remarks and innuendoes made behind my back, mostly by people I have never had dealings with and don't even know well. I am fairly well informed and slow to burn but I think it is about time for me to consult a lawyer regarding my rights and the meaning of the words libel, conspiracy, and defamation. I also believe I should bring written charges against certain people, with the A.N.A. Dr. J. Wilson I have never met formally and know nothing about. Eric P. Newman I do not know well but I respect him for his numismatic knowledge and written works. He knows of me only through hearsay. John J. Pittman I can say nothing well about so I say nothing. George J. Fuld I know well enough to do favors for and I just received a check from him for a Washington medal. He mentioned nothing in his letter to me regarding any association with others concerning me. I fully realize that these people have been members of the A.N.A. for a much longer period than I, with the exception of possibly George Fuld.

If such a group as I just mentioned have secretly banded together to make statements, representations, suggestions, tips in print or writing, tending to expose me to public contempt or ridicule, this is called, I believe, conspiracy. If it hurts my reputation by being malicious, unfair or harmful, it is called defamation and is libelous.

Unfortunately the trend of calling me the "Washington Silver" started with the trading to me of the small collection of silver dies recently owned by F.C.C. Boyd. This coincided with the purchase of the large Jas. E. Harrison estate consisting of thousands of metal and diegraving dies. The fancy part is that the nearest thing to coin dies that I had and sold to such persons as Empire Coin Co., R. Bashlow etc. (the imitations known as doubling to Empire, the Continental Dollar to Empire, the Federal to Bashlow to name a few well known just a few) were used by them to strike thousands of replicas or replicas. They do the silver work, keep all the money and I get the bad name from people who do not even know the truth.

# MEMORANDUM

November 15, 1967

TO

FROM

During most of the 1950's and a few years of the 1960's Paul Franklin worked for Polarad Electronics Company, 3402 Queens Blvd., Long Island City, New York. During the 1958 period they were making ceramic klystrons for microwave equipment.

Paul Franklin was a supervisor of some kind of screw machine or lathe department, according to his testimony in Chicago in August, 1966.

He refused to name the party who machined the disc which was the center of the two electrotypes which he made.

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb

## MEMORANDUM

December 15, 1967

TO

FROM

Don Taxay called me today and, among other things, mentioned that Franklin was familiar with a method for making dies and that Becker used a method for making dies as follows:

A thin electrotpe shell is first made and then the back of the electrotpe was plated with nickel or other hard material so as to make it into a hard matrix. This die is then pressed into a hot metal to make a die.

*See memo dated 12/15/67 re: Becker's method for making dies.*

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

March 1, 1968

Mr. Edward Rochette  
American Numismatic Association  
Box 2366  
Colorado Springs, Colo. 80901

Dear Ed:

Please give me certain details concerning Paul Franklin, A.N.A. No. 14810. His application was made in July, 1947, but his name was not listed in the 1948, 1951, 1954 or 1957 membership lists. It is listed in the 1960 and 1964 lists.

I would like to know if he dropped out in the interim and for what period. I would also like to know when his last membership dues were paid and what his current address is.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC  
SOCIETY

EPN/atb

Paul Rosenbloom  
HNA number 14818

July ~~1947~~ 1947 application - Sept 1947 publication

964 Amsterdam Ave  
New York 25 NY  
Munich, Germany, Reichsbank

Sponsors  
Joseph Schwesman  
Max M. Schwartz

30 Phillips Rd  
Massapequa Park, L.I.

1960 Directory

Not in 1957, 1959, 1961, 1968, ~~1970~~

8301 E Monterey Way  
Scottsdale Arizona 85257 } 1964 Guide



# AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Chartered by Congress

EDWARD C. ROCHETTE

Acting Executive Director

P.O. Box 2366, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80901

March 13, 1968

Mr. Eric P. Newman

Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society

6450 Cecil Avenue

St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

Concerning your inquiry of Paul Franklin, ANA 14818, I wish to advise that he joined in 1947, was suspended July 1, 1948, reinstated in July, 1957, and membership discontinued in May, 1967 because of dues not paid. We have no complaints against him.

Please treat this as confidential information.

Sincerely,

EDWARD C. ROCHETTE

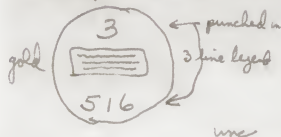
Acting Executive Director

Lilly Collect con

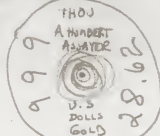
Smithsonian Inst

6/9/69

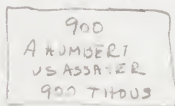
Reverse of 1853 US Assay



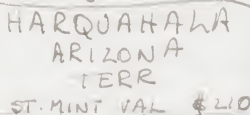
like lead pieces



Small bar. Lettered



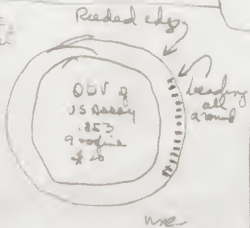
Large gold bar



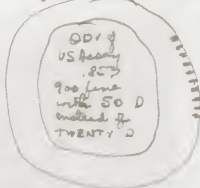
-large letters  
medium letters

Letters seem to be same as Coloma

\$20 size  
planchet  
with  
star of  
#10  
US Assay  
marked on  
unc



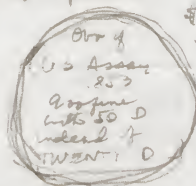
good needed edge



Blake & Co 1855 20 Doll  
as in catalogue. round

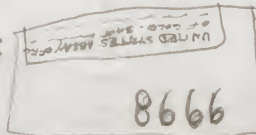


Shimmering gold shine like  
England piece etc



20 diameter  
size  
2 1/2 times  
as thick  
as normal

Standard legend  
as per gold



upside down  
shied off top

← Sand into bar

Lilly Collection  
6/9/69

ARIZONA ASSAY OFFICE

JACK STONE

REGISTER NO. 5479

CONSULTING AND CUSTOM ASSAYERS

MAIL-POST OFFICE BOX 1148 PHONE 253-4001

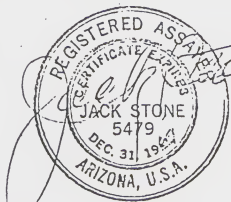
815 NORTH FIRST STREET

PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85001

20 Nov 1969.

To Whom it may Concern:

I here by certify that the  
silver bars & Ingots stamped with  
the Arizona Assay Office Stamp &  
Register #5479 were made under  
my supervision for distribution  
by Arizona Silver Co; represented  
by Paul Franklin



Before closing, we should like to express our hopes that the next issue of *Numisma* will revert back to a fixed price list, or at least show a predominance of fixed price listings, which was the original intent of this house organ. We started something with these *Numisma* Mail Bid Sales, which have turned out to be even more successful than we bargained for.

As we said earlier, the last issue of *Numisma* prompted a large response, both in the number of bid cards received, and even more significantly, in the amount of friendly letters. It was our intention to reproduce a large number of these comments in this issue, but *The Numismatic Irritant* can only carry so much of a load. Therefore, we should like to thank all those nice people who went to the trouble to write to us, and apologize to them for not answering each and every letter. There were just too many... and we did hope to acknowledge most of them upon these pages, before we got carried away with our editorial rambling.

If you enjoy *Numisma*, support us with your bids for our small sale. Our descriptions are as honest as we can make them, and everything goes... there are no reserves, no protective bids. And, if you do not like a lot (or lots) after buying them, we take 'em back, without extensive letter writing or any other kind of argument.

JJF

### ??? the question forum ???

We invite our readers to submit any questions or problems relating to U.S., Early American or Canadian Coins, Medals, Tokens, Literature, etc., including Patterns, Restrikes and similar material. The questions of most general interest will be answered in detail here; others will receive written replies on receipt of a stamped self-addressed envelope.

**Ques.** I understand that the Mints and Assay Offices (of the U. S.) have changed the regulations concerning the issuance of silver ingots, as regards to size. Is this true, and do you know if this is part of the Government's present alleged policy of discrimination against coin (numismatic) collectors?

P. F., Massapequa Park, New York

Ans. Dealer friend Leo Young, in response to our inquiry, has furnished us with a copy of *Amendment No. 6 to the regulations for the transaction of business at the Mints, Assay Offices and Bullion Depositories of the United States*, dated July 15, 1960. Pertinent parts of this amendment read as shown herewith:

ARTICLE II, section 6, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 6. No Mint or Assay Office shall issue a Mint stamped fine silver bar weighing less than 100 gross troy ounces. If a silver deposit containing less than 100 fine ounces of silver is deposited for return in the form of fine silver, the silver returned shall be in the form of unmarked bars, or an unmarked piece cut from a bar, approximating as closely as practicable, but not more than, the fine silver content of the deposit. Any fine silver remainder, due the depositor, shall be purchased at the price then being paid for silver contained in gold bullion under section 5 of this Article, as a purchase of silver for subsidiary coinage. The quantity of silver purchased under this section at any one office shall not exceed 1,000 ounces in any one month without special authorization from the Director.

ARTICLE X, section 4, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 4. No Mint or Assay Office shall issue any gold bar weighing less than 5 gross troy ounces, or any stamped silver bar weighing less than 100 gross troy ounces.

(Signed) W. H. Brett

Director of the Mint.

The above, so far as it concerns those interested in numismatics, limits the size of Mint stamped fine silver bars to 100 troy ounces. This action obviously has some rational official explanation, but suffice to say, it makes the future acquisition of new Mint or Assay Office stamped ingots impractical for the collector or individual interested in retention of these items, as no collector or dealer could conveniently handle (or could conceivably want) bars weighing over eight troy lbs. While we acknowledge that there presently exists considerable misunderstanding between Mint brass and numismatists, we honestly doubt if anything arbitrary was intended by Mr. Brett in his recent action. The unfortunate situation that has been permitted to develop between the government and bonafide collectors (and their representatives, the legitimate dealers) and what they (the collectors) can or cannot legally collect, is the result of (1) faulty laws, conceived and enacted without the slightest regard for the interests of the numismatist, (2) poor interpretation and administration of these laws, mainly by ill-advised officials, (3) years of neglect by the ANA as regards the collectors' interests in connection with government rules and regulations, and, last but not least, (4) the present apparent disgust of Mint administrators and Treasury Department people with the coin trade (and thus hobby) as they see it reflected by the antics of "get-rich-quick" speculation. Of course the Mint makes money on proof sets, but they obviously continue to cast a jaundiced eye at the "purchase for profit" motive... which they, with some justification, presumably now apply to anyone interested in coins or paper money. See our special editorial on this subject on another page.

the ANR staff. I also got to talk briefly with John Kraljevic and Doug Winter, who was busily bidding on coins all evening. I don't get out much, but it's always nice to see our E-Sylum subscribers in person once in a while.

Another interesting issue this week. Leading off is a report by John Kleeberg with some new information about Paul Franklin of "Franklin Hoard" fame. Next, George Fuld fills us in on his famous visits to the Scovill Manufacturing Company.

Also in this issue, several readers discuss the pros and cons of the loose-leaf format for numismatic publications, and Roger Moore reviews a book with a great deal of information on Irish numismatics. For paper money collectors we have a few new items relating to fancy serial numbers and fancy denominations: your collection isn't complete without a billion dollar bill. And if you're just dying to be falsely arrested for passing counterfeit currency, learn how to fool the counterfeit-detecting pens into thinking a real note is a fake. Have a great week, everyone.

Wayne Homren  
Numismatic Bibliomania Society

E Sylum  
3/19/06  
V.9 #12

#### PAUL GEROW FRANKLIN, COIN COUNTERFEITER

John Kleeberg writes: "As many of readers of the E-Sylum will know, Professor Ted Buttrey and I have long been researching western gold bars and related numismatic items that emerged onto the numismatic market in the 1950s.

Recently I obtained the capacity to search the New York Times' article database, and I decided to look for the name of Paul Franklin, the source of the "Franklin Hoard" of U.S. Assay Office of Gold items that led to a major contretemps in 1967. Paul Gerow Franklin, Sr. was born on May 24, 1919, and died on March 13, 2000. Franklin originally used Gerow as his first name, but later reversed the order of the names.

Only one article came up as a result. Entitled, "Evader of Draft, Long Sought, Held; Small Arsenal Found in His Room, Including 2,000 Ammunition Rounds; Fake 4F Cards also Seized; Prisoner Says He Avoided His Board Fearing Arrest as Parole Violator," it ran in the New York Times of July 11, 1943, on page 26.

The article states that Gerow Paul Franklin, aged 24, was arrested at the apartment in which he had been hiding out on West 74th Street, New York City. When arrested the FBI found in his room nine pistols, four rifles, 2,000 rounds of ammunition, black powder, and smokeless powder, plus knives, bayonets, and brass knuckles. One pistol had a home made-silencer. A German luger was mounted on a stock, with a canister of thirty rounds of ammunition. The weapons are depicted in a photograph that accompanies the article.

The FBI also found forged draft registration and classification cards that classified the holder as 4F.

The arresting FBI agent stated that Franklin was a gunsmith "of no mean ability", who had been able to construct some unique

weapons. It also states that in 1941, Franklin had been arrested for "possession of counterfeit molds which he used in the manufacture of half-dollars."

He had been given probation because of his youth, but violated his parole by not keeping in touch with his parole officer. Franklin said that he had not reported for the draft because he feared punishment as a parole violator. He said he had so many weapons in his apartment because he liked to collect them.

This article is quite enlightening. It tells us that he was a brilliant self taught mechanic, who knew how to do complex metal work. It tells us that Franklin was faking coins as early as 1941. It tells us that he had faked documents.

It was news to me that Franklin had an actual criminal record. I look forward to tracking down more details about his criminal career."

[I reviewed a copy of the original article, and edited John's summary to include verbatim quotes. Small excerpts such as these are well within the Fair Use guidelines. The article does not actually state that Franklin forged documents, only that he was found to be in possession of such documents. It says he was arrested for possession of counterfeit half dollar molds, but also says he used them in the manufacture of fake coins.

-Editor]

John adds: "I have also now tracked down (on microfilm) the same story about Franklin in the Sunday edition of the New York Daily News, July 11, 1943, Four Star Final Edition, title, "Draft Dodger with 'Arsenal' Seized." This article also includes a photograph of Franklin. The New York Daily News at this period printed about half a dozen editions a day, and the Franklin story is only in the Four Star Final Edition (the last one)."

#### ACCOUNT OF THE FULD VISIT TO SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Per last week's request, George Fuld has submitted a wonderful account of his visits to Scovill Manufacturing Company, sometimes with his father Melvin:

He writes: "In the summer of 1957 (as I recall) we wrote to Scovill in Waterbury, CT to see if they had any collections of tokens or medals that they archived. We received a nice reply from E. H. Davis, the acting curator of the Scovill archives. Davis was retired, serving as a volunteer on the collections. I quickly learned that he was also an MIT graduate from the class of 1900. One can guess his age quite easily. I made an appointment to go to Waterbury during the summer from my house in Wakefield, MA.

I spent two days there, staying at Davis' home. His wife had recently passed away. His home was a sight to behold. He was an avid book collector, and the house was full, to the rafters with books and magazines. Even in the bathroom there were books stacked to the ceiling.

I visited the room where the collections were housed. Perhaps there were a 1000 pieces in all with some obvious minor holdings



Oct 2009

In going thru our mnemonic files in assembly material relative to the 1953 USACB #20 controversy I located two pages of a photocopy of a typewritten communication from Paul Frankel to John Ford dated 11/26/64 which is white print on a black background. I believe Ford read this to me. It may be complete or some further pages may exist but I cannot find any more. It may have been sent to others but I do not know. It was written for a purpose which had to be the complaints of others about 1953 USACB #20 being false. It is not signed.

It has no typos\* and is very technical in language and someone may have helped prepare it.

It uses the expression "Massapequa dent" which was coined by Richard Packer as a comic name for the source of coin forgeries produced allegedly from the community where Paul Frankel then lived.

\*"Jumbles" is an exception.



October 2009

Memo of

Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society

There is a Blake & Company \$20 1855 pattern in gold listed as part of the Lilly Collection as "a unique item acquired by Stack's from a Mr. F. Korff of Mesa, Arizona." A copy of a letter signed by "F. Korff" is in the PNG Arbitration files of the \$20 USAOG 1853 Garland vs. Ryan matter of 1966-68.

It can be speculated that "F. Korff" may be a self-amusing fictitious name created by using the first letter of the surnames of John J. Ford, Jr. and Gerow Paul Franklin as the initial "F." in the given name of "F. Korff". This is followed by the use of letters selected from the spelling of the surnames of Ford and Franklin and arranged to create Korff. This appellation of "F. Korff" may also have been an attempt to fool the "boobs" which expression was used by Ford to describe members of the general numismatic public.

Long ago we checked the records in Mesa, Arizona and its vicinity to find "F. Korff". There was no voting, real estate, personal property, telephone, census, directory or other listing for that name.

Incidentally the signature of "F. Korff" in the 4<sup>th</sup> Appendix to the enormous document filed by Ford in the above mentioned PNG Arbitration as an expert witness for the defense entitled "Answer to Eric P. Newman" shows the upright of "F" on the right side of the horizontal elements of the F just as Franklin wrote his F in his signature. Ordinarily these elements are written to the right of the upright of F.

## AEC TO REVEAL

(Continued from Page One)

work done by prospectors and private mining companies to date. This would appear to indicate that the AEC holds a high regard for the Tonopah mining district as a potential producer of commercial uranium.

On the eve of what may be a dramatic moment in Tonopah history, prospectors have been flocking into town in growing numbers, their Jeeps and other vehicles stocked with provisions as well as posts and other essentials for making locations.

Tonopah miningmen, augmented by innumerable part-time prospectors, are also girding for action at noon today if charts of anomalies are posted in the Tonopah post office.

The sound of racing feet and roaring motors may resound throughout Tonopah shortly after noon today—IF any anomalies are publicly announced. Most observers are confident they will be.

## BIG URANIUM

(Continued from Page One)

ium.

Turner asserted that "the uranium industry has entered a phase of merger and consolidation" and he pledged to make Red Hill "one of the giants of the industry."

Frazier outlined the properties and operating mines involved in the proposed merger located in New Mexico, Utah and Colorado, including a mine now being operated in the latter state by Rimrock.

The Red Bull company was originally founded in 1916 and has been listed on the San Francisco stock exchange since 1917.

No new stock issue will be sold. However, there will be three million shares outstanding following the merger.

## CURFEW IN EFFECT DURING SUMMER

Continued on Page 13

## BOUNCING BABIES ABOUT THIS WEEK

This has been baby week at the Nye general hospital, with four bundles from heaven arriving. Two young misses and two young gentlemen escorts made it an even score as far as the boys and girls is concerned.

Zelinda Helene Lang made her debut Saturday, July 9, weighing seven pounds, six and one-half ounces. The young lady is the daughter of Cecil Lang, ME/3 U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Lang and is the third Zelinda to be born in Tonopah. Her mother Zelinda is the daughter of Zelinda Langille, who is the daughter of the Pete Petronis, Tonopah pioneers. Zelinda III's father was raised here, being only six months old when the Lang family moved to Tonopah.

Next to put in an appearance was Davy Walter Manhire who was born Sunday, July 10. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Manhire of Goldfield and weighed six pounds, seven ounces. Mr. Manhire is employed by the state highway department. His wife is the Goldfield postmaster.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Walter of Belmont welcomed a son into the family on Wednesday, July 13. The little newcomer weighed six pounds, 10 ounces.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Gardner's newest addition was a girl who was the heavyweight of her class, tipping the scales at an even eight pounds. She was also born Wednesday. The Gardners operate the San Antonio ranch at Cloverdale.

Congratulations and good luck to all the lappy parents of this newest crop of Nevadans.

## TO AIR COUNTY, TOWN BUDGETS

Esmeralda county taxpayers are invited to attend a special meeting of the board of county commissioners in Goldfield the evening of July 25 when the town and county budgets will be presented and discussed. The meeting will be held in the court house.

## Fails to Locate Bar in Tonopah

Pursuing a hobby he has followed for many years, Paul Franklin spent some time in Tonopah this week searching without avail for a bar. Reason for his lack of success stems from the fact that what he seeks are old assay bars, regarded as rare collector's items back here.

Franklin, an electronics specialist from Long Island, N. Y., displayed several assay bars he has acquired in the past from California and one from Virginia City, Nev., stamped by a Chinese assayer.

Another bar is pure gold, the residue of an assay made in San Francisco in 1851. Valued at that time at \$54.33 (the amount being stamped on the bar) it now commands about \$300 as a collector's item, Franklin said.

Franklin came to this region at the suggestion of Charles Diehl whom oldtimers will recall as an assayer in Goldfield from 1907 to 1910. Now in his 80's, Diehl resides in Phoenix, Ariz., and is still active as an assayer.

Accompanying Franklin here were his young son Paul and a fellow worker from Long Island, Clem Martins.

## ALMOST GRANTED LIQUOR LICENSE

Inez Parker, who formerly operated the Nugget bar in which Alice Nashlund, a prostitute was bludgeoned to death in 1951, almost was granted a retail liquor license this week—but not quite.

Her application was unanimously approved by the liquor licensing board but District Attorney William P. Beke, a member of the board revoked the action upon ascertaining that Tonopah's quota of on-sale liquor establishments is already filled.

Mrs. Parker's license to sell

## NEW MINE FIRM

(Continued from Page One)

lines and an economic extraction process developed."

Rhines explained that "the Atomic Age Mining Co. does not have unlimited financial backing but we intend to use the money we do have to try and prove that

our claims are worth it that this general area the attention of both officials and financial

Rhines said that he and Dorothy and teenage son to take up permanent in Tonopah. Dick, a junior, attended Tonopah high school.

## TRADE for 3-WAY PROTECTION

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Tonopah



Valuable, privately struck fifty dollar piece.



California State Assay Office bar, issued in 1850. U. S. Assay Offices made similar pieces, particularly "The United States Assay Office of Gold," San Francisco.



Small, unidentifiable gold bar, made early in the Gold Rush, to satisfy a strong demand for convenient mediums of exchange. Of interest, but most collectors prefer bars and ingots bearing the maker's name and location.



Unusually pure, long bar, made by Bates, Baxter & Co., about 1865, Mountain City, (Central City Dist.), Colorado Territory.



The fractional note at right was printed in Albany, N. Y., and was intended for use, 1851-52, in San Francisco. Several firms made and issued their own paper money in the West, 1850-1897. Bank, Express and Mining Company drafts and checks are also of interest to collectors. While hardly as valuable price-wise as are many bars and ingots, such paper script is of great historical importance. Still, this money you can't spend is often worth more than the regular kind.



Gold ingot for \$272.23, made in New Mexico Terr., 1870-75.

At right, an electrum or mixed metal assay ingot, issued at famous Virginia City, Nevada, by L. Kuh, a Chinese assayer, in the heyday of the great Comstock Lode.



Some privately made gold coins closely resemble the regular government issues. This 1860 Five Dollar gold piece was made by Clark & Co. in Denver City, Colo. It is worth up to \$75, today.

Other "Pioneer" gold coins are of original design, like this Ten Dollar gold piece of the Cincinnati Mining & Trading Co.

Collectors of old and rare western gold coins pay for them according to rarity and condition. The 1849 piece at left, struck in gold, is worth many thousands of dollars.

## WRITE TO

## PAUL FRANKLIN

COLLECTOR'S REPRESENTATIVE,  
COLLABORATING WITH

JOHN J. FORD, JR., COMPILER, THE SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE OF U. S. GOLD COINS, BARS AND INGOTS,

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MEMBER, ARIZONA SMALL MINE OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

Send detailed description or careful pencil rubbing of any bars or Ingots located;  
other material describe very carefully.

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30 Phillips Road

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Member, Arizona Small Mine Operators' Assn.



# About Boating



By ARTHUR BOCKOVEN  
FOR THE KEY WEST POWER SQUADRON

To most sailors, putting out in a 24-foot sailboat usually means going for an afternoon spin well within sight of land. For Paul Franklin and his 16-year-old son, Phillip, of Arizona, it could mean blue-water cruising for a month. On their present voyage it means sailing from Long Island, N.Y. to San Diego, Calif., via the Panama Canal.

Setting out about six months ago from Massapequa, the father-son crew leisurely cruised down the east coast with no set schedule, and enjoying the many beautiful towns along the Inter-coastal Waterway. It wasn't until reaching the Lower Keys that they ran into any anxious moments when they had to take shelter in the lee of Fleming Key last Friday evening.

Now stretching their legs at the Key West Yacht Club Marina, the Franklins will leave shortly for a trip to Dry Tortugas, then skirt the Gulf coast, with their itinerary taking them to Mexico, British Honduras, Costa Rica, through the Panama Canal and up the west coast of Central America to San Diego.

DOT II is a comparatively tiny craft to be making such a long journey, but its designer certainly must have had lengthy cruising in mind when he planned it. The Tylercraft, as it is known commercially, is constructed of fiberglass and stainless steel fittings. It is equipped with twin keels and can sleep four, with complete accommodations for cooking and eating aboard. Planning on extended cruising and hoping to conserve space the Franklins stocked up on all de-

## Nautical Notes

By ED MOODY

hydrated foods including hamburgers and steaks which only require adding a little hot water to make them edible.

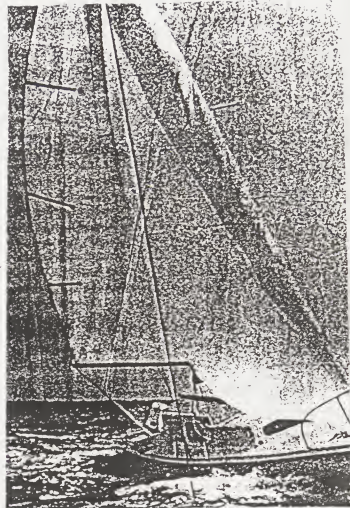
Boating has been a life-long pastime with Skipper Franklin but DOT II is the first boat he has owned since the infamous hurricane that wrecked his cabin cruiser in 1938. He has also taken an interest in treasure hunting, including taking part in the purchasing of part of the large pirate treasure which was discovered off Delray Beach a few years back.

By profession he is an electrical engineer, which is evident in the complete outfitting of his craft.

★ ★ ★  
The wind-jammer fleet will gain three beautiful craft with the launching of the long-awaited trimarans at the Boca Chica Naval Air Station on next Thursday. Retired Chief Warrant Officer Owen Bricker will join in a dual launching with his fellow boatbuilder Lt. Cmdr. M. E. Windham when they launch their 35-foot and 40-foot trimarans which they both build at the NAS Wood Hobby Shop at Boca Chica.

The third trimaran is a 25-footer being built at the same shop by Chief Aviation Fire Control Technician Cecil Howell which will be launched on the heels of the two larger ones.

The multi-hulled design has become quite popular along the Lower Keys with a number of them being built or already operating in the Big Pine Key waters. It is hoped that this writer will eventually cover all of their launchings.



SMALL BOAT, LONG VOYAGE  
... Paul Franklin's sailboat, Dot II, is

Su

THIS IS  
MY DADS  
BOAT THAT  
HE WENT TO  
PANAMA  
CANAL  
COBOLIA

learn more about our history.  
Brochure available at Chamber  
of Commerce and Hospitality